

4.3.1.6 Biological Resources

Construction of the pit disassembly/conversion facility would disturb 14 ha (35 acres) of land at each of the DOE sites analyzed. This includes areas on which plant facilities would be constructed, as well as areas used for construction laydown. Consultation with USFWS and State agencies would be conducted at the site-specific level, as appropriate, to avoid potential impacts to threatened and endangered species, and other protected species and habitat.

Hanford Site

It is assumed that the pit disassembly/conversion facility would be located west of the 200 East Area. Impacts to terrestrial resources, wetlands, aquatic resources, and threatened species are discussed below.

Terrestrial Resources. Construction and operation of the pit disassembly/conversion facility would result in the disturbance of terrestrial habitat equaling about 0.01 percent of Hanford. This includes areas on which plant facilities would be constructed, as well as areas revegetated following construction. Vegetation within the assumed project site would be destroyed during land clearing operations. The facility location falls within the sagebrush/cheatgrass or Sandberg's bluegrass community. Sagebrush communities are well represented on Hanford, but they are relatively uncommon regionally because of widespread conversion of shrub-steppe habitats to agriculture. Disturbed areas are generally recolonized by cheatgrass, a nonnative species, at the expense of native plants.

Construction of the pit disassembly/conversion facility would affect animal populations. Less mobile animals within the project area, such as reptiles and small mammals, would not be expected to survive. Construction activities and noise would cause larger mammals and birds in the construction and adjacent areas to move to similar habitat nearby. If the area to which they moved was below its carrying capacity, these animals would be expected to survive. However, if the area was already supporting the maximum number of individuals, the additional animals would compete for limited resources which could lead to habitat degradation and eventual loss of the excess population. Nests and young animals living within the assumed site may not survive. The site would be surveyed as necessary for the nests of migratory birds prior to construction. Areas disturbed by construction, but not occupied by facility structures, would be of minimal value to wildlife because they would be maintained as landscaped areas.

Activities associated with facility operations, such as noise and human presence, could affect wildlife living immediately adjacent to the pit disassembly/conversion facility. These disturbances may cause some species to move from the area. Disturbances to wildlife living adjacent to the facility would be minimized by preventing workers from entering undisturbed areas.

Wetlands. Construction and operation of the pit disassembly/conversion facility would not affect wetlands since no wetlands exist near the assumed facility location. Since water would be withdrawn from the Columbia River through an existing intake structure and wastewater would be discharged to evaporation/infiltration ponds, wetlands bordering the river would not be affected by placement of intake and discharge structures.

Aquatic Resources. Construction of a pit disassembly/conversion facility at Hanford would not impact aquatic resources, because there are no surface water bodies near the assumed facility location. During both construction and operation, water would be withdrawn from the Columbia River through an existing intake structure so impacts to aquatic resources from impingement and entertainment would be minimal. Since the volume of water included represents a small percentage of the flow of the river, flow-related impacts to aquatic resources would be minimal. Wastewater would be discharged to evaporation/infiltration ponds, so aquatic resources would not be affected.

Threatened and Endangered Species. It is unlikely that federally listed threatened and endangered species would be affected by construction and operation of the pit disassembly/conversion facility; however, sagebrush habitat would be disturbed. The sagebrush community is also important nesting/breeding and foraging habitat for several State-listed and candidate species, such as the ferruginous hawk, loggerhead shrike, western burrowing owl, pygmy rabbit, western sage grouse, sage sparrow, and sage thrasher. Preactivity surveys would be conducted as appropriate before construction to determine the occurrence of plant species or animal species in the area to be disturbed.

Nevada Test Site

It is assumed that the pit disassembly/conversion facility would be located in the Frenchman Flat area of NTS. Impacts to terrestrial resources, wetlands, aquatic resources, and threatened and endangered species are discussed below.

Terrestrial Resources. Construction and operation of the pit disassembly/conversion facility at NTS would result in the disturbance of terrestrial resources equaling less than 0.01 percent of NTS. This includes areas on which facilities would be constructed, as well as areas used for construction laydown. Vegetative cover within the assumed project area, which is primarily creosote bush (Figure 3.3.6-1), would be destroyed during land-clearing operations. Creosote bush communities are well represented on NTS.

Construction of the pit disassembly/conversion facility would affect some animal populations. Less mobile animals, such as reptiles and small mammals, within the project area would not be expected to survive. Construction activities and noise would cause larger mammals and birds in the construction and adjacent areas to move to similar habitat nearby. If the area to which they moved was below its carrying capacity, these animals would be expected to survive. However, if the area was already supporting the maximum number of individuals, the additional animals would compete for limited resources which could lead to habitat degradation and eventual loss of the excess population. Nests and young animals living within the assumed site may not survive. Before construction, the site would be surveyed as necessary for the nests of migratory birds. Areas disturbed by construction, but not occupied by facility structures, would be of minimal value to wildlife because of the difficulty in establishing vegetative cover in a desert environment.

Activities associated with operation, such as noise and human presence, could affect wildlife living immediately adjacent to the facility. These disturbances may cause some species to move from the area. Disturbance to wildlife living adjacent to the facility would be minimized by preventing workers from entering undisturbed areas.

Wetlands. Construction and operation of the pit disassembly/conversion facility would not affect wetlands, because there are no wetlands near the assumed facility location.

Aquatic Resources. Construction and operation of the pit disassembly/conversion facility would not affect aquatic resources because there are no permanent surface water bodies near the assumed facility location.

Threatened and Endangered Species. The threatened desert tortoise is a federally listed species that could be affected by construction of the pit disassembly/conversion facility at NTS. Construction activities, such as land-clearing operations, trenches, and excavation could pose a threat to any tortoises residing within the disturbed area. An increase in vehicular traffic is an additional hazard to the tortoise. Measures designed to avoid impacts to the desert tortoise from previous projects at NTS have been implemented as a result of a Biological Opinion issued by the USFWS (NT DOI 1992b:8-15). Recommended mitigation measures included providing worker training, putting restrictions on vehicle speeds and off-road movement, conducting clearance surveys prior to surface disturbance, approving stop work authority if tortoises are found within work areas, removing tortoises from roadways and work areas, placing permanent and temporary tortoise-proof fencing around trenches, landfills, and treatment ponds, inspecting trenches, and having biologists survey when heavy

equipment is in use. The USFWS would be consulted, and USFWS recommendations would be implemented if NTS were selected as the location for the pit disassembly/conversion facility.

[Text deleted.] Any listed plant species (Table 3.3.6-1) located within the construction area would be lost during land-clearing activities. Preactivity surveys would be conducted as appropriate before construction to determine the occurrence of these species in the area to be disturbed.

During facility operation, vehicular traffic would pose a hazard to the desert tortoise similar to the hazard caused by current traffic. Extensive measures, including personnel training, are presently being taken to ensure that drivers on NTS avoid the tortoise. [Text deleted.] Groundwater levels in Devils Hole cavern are not expected to change due to operation of the pit disassembly/conversion facility (Section 4.3.1.4); therefore, impacts to the Devils Hole pupfish are not expected. Similarly, other rare endemic aquatic species found in the Ash Meadows area would not be affected.

Idaho National Engineering Laboratory

It is assumed that the pit disassembly/conversion facility would be constructed within an undeveloped portion of the ICPP area. The ICPP area falls within the big sagebrush/thickspike wheatgrass/needle-and-thread grass community. Impacts to wildlife would be limited to small mammals and some birds and reptiles which could be displaced or suffer mortality. Large mammals are excluded from the assumed facility location by the perimeter fence and thus would not be impacted. Noise associated with construction could cause some temporary disturbance to wildlife, but this impact would be minimal since animals living adjacent to the area would have already adapted to similar disturbances. Due to the lack of wetlands or aquatic resources at the assumed facility location, these resources would not be affected by construction or operation of the pit disassembly/conversion facility. Since the facility would be located within the ICPP security area, impacts to threatened and endangered species would not be expected.

Pantex Plant

It is assumed that the pit disassembly/conversion facility would be located in Zone 12 which is a developed area that lacks natural vegetation. Disturbance to wildlife would be limited due to the disturbed nature of the assumed site; however, small mammals and some birds and reptiles could be displaced by construction. Since the area does not contain any wetlands or aquatic resources, these resources would not be affected by construction of the pit disassembly/conversion facility. During operation, wastewater would be discharged to a site playa through an NPDES-regulated outfall. The additional wastewater could lead to a minor increase in open water near the outfall, as well as a slight change in plant species composition. No federally listed threatened or endangered species would be affected by construction or operation of the pit disassembly/conversion facility. Although the assumed site has been disturbed, it is possible that the State-listed Texas horned lizard could be present. Before construction, preactivity surveys would be conducted as appropriate.

Oak Ridge Reservation

It is assumed that the pit disassembly/conversion facility would be constructed on a disturbed area within Y-12. Impacts to terrestrial resources would be minimal. Noise associated with construction could cause some temporary disturbance to wildlife, but this impact would be minimal, since animals living adjacent to Y-12 would have already adapted to similar disturbances. There would be minimal direct impacts to wetlands or aquatic resources from construction of the facility. Secondary impacts from stormwater runoff would be controlled by implementation of a soil erosion and sediment control plan. Operational impacts to wetlands and aquatic resources would be minimal, since water would be taken from existing sources and discharged via NPDES-permitted outfalls and would involve minor volumes. Construction and operation of the pit disassembly/conversion facility would not be expected to impact threatened and endangered species due to the developed nature of the assumed facility location. Impacts to the Tennessee dace (State deemed in need of

management) would not be expected since erosion would be controlled and discharges would be through permitted outfalls.

Savannah River Site

It is assumed that the pit disassembly/conversion facility would be constructed within the F-Area, which is one of the highly developed industrial areas of the SRS. Impacts to terrestrial resources would be minimal. Noise associated with construction could cause some temporary disturbance to wildlife, but this impact would be minimal since animals living adjacent to the F-Area would have already adapted to similar disturbances. There would be minimal direct impacts to wetlands or aquatic resources from construction of the facility. Secondary impacts from stormwater runoff would be controlled by implementation of a soil erosion and sediment control plan. Operational impacts to wetlands and aquatic resources would be minimal since minor volumes of water would be taken from existing sources and discharged via NPDES permitted outflows. Impacts from construction and operation of the pit disassembly/conversion facility would not be expected to impact threatened and endangered species due to the developed nature of the assumed facility location. Although suitable foraging habitat for the red-cockaded woodpecker exists in the area, the woodpecker colonies are located far enough from the site so that this species would not be directly affected by this action.